

COUNTY OF AYR



# ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1955



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To the Department of Health for Scotland  
and to the Ayr County Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the County of Ayr for the year 1955.

It gives me pleasure to record my gratitude to Members of the County Council for their continued interest and to the Staff of the Health and Welfare Department for their loyal service during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. ROUGHEAD,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

COUNTY BUILDINGS,

AYR,

SEPTEMBER, 1956.

**STAFF.**

*Medical Officer of Health, Welfare Officer, and Chief Administrative School Medical Officer—*

JOHN A. ROUGHEAD, M.D., D.P.H.

*Depute Medical Officer of Health—*

JOHN S. JACKSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Senior Assistant Medical Officer—*

ALICE K. MONTGOMERY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

*Psychiatrist—*

K. W. ARON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

*Assistant School Medical Officers (also Child Welfare Medical Officers)—*

HELEN M. WIGHTMAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ENID M. DIXON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MARGARET C. P. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JEAN M. DIXON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JESSIE B. MACLACHLAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

AGNES M. HIGHET, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

*Assistant Medical Officer—Tuberculosis Scheme.*

ROBERT D. WHITELAW, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Chief Dental Officer—*

ARNOLD J. DUNCAN, L.D.S.

*Assistant Dental Officers—*

MISS AGNES N. CARNEGIE, L.D.S.

MR. PETER MCG. GARDNER, L.D.S.

MR. IAN HARVEY, L.D.S.

MR. MALCOLM R. HOOD, L.D.S.

MR. THOMAS H. KERR, L.D.S.

MR. WILLIAM R. MACAULEY, L.D.S.

MISS AGNES J. PURDIE, L.D.S.

MISS MURIEL S. RENFREW, L.D.S.

MR. MONTGOMERY B. SIMPSON, L.D.S.

MRS. JEAN B. HUGHES, L.D.S.

MR. ARCHIBALD W. M. WATSON, L.D.S.

MR. THOMAS L. H. WIGHTMAN, L.D.S.

MR. JAMES WILSON, L.D.S.

## DENTAL ATTENDANTS—14.

*County Nursing Superintendent—*

MISS JANET S. HASTIE.

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*Matron, Residential Nursery, Irvine—*

MISS N. G. LEES.

*Matron, Residential Nursery, Kilwinning—*

MISS HELEN GRANT.

*Matron, St. Leonard's Home, Ayr—*

MRS. ELSIE J. HEATH.

*Assistant Welfare Officer—*

STANLEY H. JOHNSTON, C.S.W.

*Audiometrician—*

MISS JEAN B. THOMSON.

*Home Helps Organiser—*

MRS. MARGARET RAMSAY.

*Acting Psychiatric Social Workers—*

MISS A. S. KELLOCK, A.M.I.A.

MRS. HILDA MCGINIS, M.A.

*Clerical Staff—*

Chief Clerk—J. B. HANNAH, A.C.I.S.

Other Clerical Staff .....20

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# County Medical Officer's Report

## 1955.

### A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

**Population and Area.**—The Registrar General has estimated the population of the Landward Area and Small Burghs to middle of 1955 as 242,227. This figure is 1,715 more than his estimate for 1954.

**Births.**—The live births registered after correction for transfers were 4,350, equivalent to a birth rate of 18·0 per thousand of population, as compared with 17·9 for the preceding year. The figure for Scotland was 18·0. The rates for previous years, of which I have record, are :—

1916-20—Average Birth-rate...	...	...	...	25·9
1921-25       "       "	...	...	...	22·1
1926-30       "       "	...	...	...	18·5
1931-35       "       "	...	...	...	18·6
1936-40       "       "	...	...	...	18·2
1941-45       "       "	...	...	...	18·1
1946-50       "       "	...	...	...	19·7
1951-55       "       "	...	...	...	17·9

The number of still-births registered after correction for transfers during the year was 113, giving a rate of 25 per thousand total births compared with 25 for Scotland. The number of still-births registered, for a number of years past, with the corresponding rates per thousand total births are as follows :—

	<i>Still-Births.</i>	<i>Rate per Thousand Total Births.</i>
1941-45—Average	... 153	41
1946-50—       "	... 130	27
1951-55       "	... 104	24

The details applicable to individual Burghs are given in Table II.

**Deaths.**—The deaths registered after correction for transfers were 2,780, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 11·5, as compared with 12·1 in 1954. The Scottish figure was 12·0. The following are the figures so far as they are available for preceding years :—

1916-20—Average Death-rate	...	...	...	14·6
1921-25       "       "	...	...	...	11·5
1926-30       "       "	...	...	...	11·2
1931-35       "       "	...	...	...	12·5
1936-40       "       "	...	...	...	12·8
1941-45       "       "	...	...	...	12·1
1946-50       "       "	...	...	...	11·3
1951-55       "       "	...	...	...	11·6

Tables I., II. and III. show the mortality in the County Area and Burghs during the year, and Table IV. gives similar figures of deaths at different ages with the percentages of the total deaths.

**Infantile Mortality.**—The number of infants under one year who died during the year was 122, equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 28, as compared with 36 during the preceding year. The following are the figures for previous years so far as they are available :—

1916-20—Average Infantile Mortality Rate ...	...	94
1921-25           "           "           "   ...   ...	...	89
1926-30           "           "           "   ...   ...	...	74
1931-35           "           "           "   ...   ...	...	73
1936-40           "           "           "   ...   ...	...	71
1941-45           "           "           "   ...   ...	...	63
1946-50           "           "           "   ...   ...	...	39
1951-55           "           "           "   ...   ...	...	32

Of the total deaths, 73 (60 per cent.) occurred during the first week of life and 81 (66 per cent.) within the first four weeks.

The main causes of death were congenital malformations, 25 (20 per cent.); pneumonia, 11 (9 per cent.); injury at birth, 35 (29 per cent.); and other diseases peculiar to early infancy, 26 (21 per cent.).

**Deaths from Infectious Diseases.**—The deaths which occurred from the ordinary infectious diseases were cerebro-spinal fever, 2.

**Deaths from Tuberculous Diseases.**—The deaths from respiratory and other forms of tuberculosis were 25 and 3 respectively, giving death-rates of 0·10 and 0·02. The corresponding figures for the previous year were deaths 28 and 8, and death-rates 0·12 and 0·03. The following are the average deaths-rates so far as they are available :—

	<i>Respiratory Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Other forms of Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1916-20 (Average) ...	0·79	0·44	1·23
1921-25 (Average) ...	0·52	0·28	0·80
1926-30 (Average) ...	0·45	0·24	0·69
1931-35 (Average) ...	0·38	0·19	0·57
1936-40 (Average) ...	0·36	0·13	0·49
1941-45 (Average) ...	0·37	0·17	0·54
1946-50 (Average) ...	0·33	0·09	0·42
1951-55 (Average) ...	0·15	0·04	0·19

**Deaths from Pneumonia.**—There were 49 deaths from pneumonia, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.20. During the previous year the deaths were 66, equal to a death-rate of 0.27. The following are the average death-rates from pneumonia since 1931 :—

1931-35 (Average) ...	0.67	1946-50 (Average) ...	0.34
1936-40 (Average) ...	0.63	1951-55 (Average) ...	0.27
1941-55 (Average) ...	0.46		

**Deaths from other Diseases of the Respiratory System.**—There were 110 deaths recorded from this group of diseases, which includes all the diseases of the organs of respiration except pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis. These figures are equivalent to a death-rate of 0.45, the same rate as in the previous year.

**Deaths from Influenza.**—The deaths due to influenza numbered 17, giving a death-rate of 0.07. During 1954 the deaths were 10 and the death-rate 0.04. The following are the average death-rates from influenza since 1931 :—

1931-35 (Average) ...	0.48	1946-50 (Average) ...	0.08
1936-40 (Average) ...	0.28	1951-55 (Average) ...	0.08
1941-45 (Average) ...	0.08		

**Deaths from Cancer.**—The deaths from cancer were 395, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 1.63, as compared with 1.81 in the previous year.

The following are the average death-rates from cancer for a number of years :—

1931-35 ... ..	1.28	1946-50 ... ..	1.63
1936-40 ... ..	1.48	1951-55 ... ..	1.72
1941-45 ... ..	1.58		

**Deaths from Diseases of the Nervous System.**—This group of diseases, which includes such causes as cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy, etc., accounted for 494 of the deaths occurring in the area, being a death-rate of 2.04, as against 2.03 in the preceding year.

**Deaths from Diseases of the Digestive System.**—The deaths were 97, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.40, the same rate as in the preceding year.

**Deaths from Diseases of the Circulatory System.**—The number of deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart and other organs of circulation was 1,174, giving a death-rate of 4.85, as compared with 4.82 in the previous year.

### Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition.

—There was one maternal death during 1955, which represents a rate of 0·2 per 1000 births (live and still). The rate for Scotland as a whole during that year was 0·5. The average maternal mortality rates for the County during the period 1931 to 1955 were as follows :—

1931-35 (Average) ...	6·2	1946-50 (Average) ...	1·4
1936-40 (Average) ...	4·7	1951-55 (Average) ...	0·3
1941-45 (Average) ...	2·4		

### B.—LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS.

#### (1) Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) **Expectant and Nursing Mothers.**—The County Council provides a nurse and the premises for eight ante-natal and post-natal clinics in various centres in the County—the Doctor being provided by the Regional Hospital Board. All patients attending these clinics are booked for hospital, but a general practitioner may refer cases if he so desires. In addition, clinics are held at the Maternity Hospital, Irvine, by the Consultant Obstetrician.

The following are the figures relating to Ante-Natal Clinics in the form required by the Department of Health :—

	<i>Ante-Natal.</i>	<i>Post-Natal.</i>
(i) Number of Clinics at end of the year provided by the Local Health Authority ... ..	—	8
(ii) Number of Clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies ...	Nil	Nil
(iii) Number of women who attended the Clinics during the year ...	1268	322
(iv) Total number of attendances made by women during the year ...	7266	322

(b) **Care of Unmarried Mothers.**—The provision of guidance and help to unmarried mothers was continued throughout the year.

Assistance was extended to 78 girls by the Welfare Visitor who paid, in all, 211 visits to their homes.



The nature of the help given can be seen from the following figures. Several cases fall into more than one category :—

	<i>No. of Instances.</i>
(1) Advice in obtaining decree of affiliation and alimony against the father of the child ...	48
(2) Advice regarding legal adoption ...	26
(3) Help in finding suitable accommodation for the child where it was necessary for the mother to work ... ..	9
(4) Advice regarding entitlement and help in obtaining allowances from the Ministry of National Insurance, National Assistance Board, etc. ... ..	31
(5) Help in finding suitable employment ...	9
(6) General advice ... ..	90

**Supply of Maternity Outfits.**—During the year 1255, maternity outfits were supplied to mothers for domiciliary confinement.

**(c) Prevention of Break-up of Families.**—The families, where break-up of the home is threatened by lack of parental care, are visited constantly by the District Nurse, when help, advice and instruction are given.

The families, where break-up of home is threatened by ill-health or by the admission of the mother to hospital, are supplied with Home Helps at very low cost or even free.

Six problem families, where break-up of home was thought to be likely, have been specially visited and supervised during the past year. In one of those families a Home Help was supplied, in an effort to train the mother in the care of her children and in the organisation of her household, for a period of eight months without any financial outlay by the family. In another case, during a period of eighteen months, a Home Help has been supplied free during the mother's illness and stay in a mental hospital.

To assist the prevention of break-up of families where the mother is either temporarily or permanently the bread-winner, children under five are accommodated in the Nurseries at low financial cost. The mother is encouraged to take the children home at the week-ends or whenever she is free and so continue the family life in the home as much as possible.

(d) **Child Welfare.**—The Local Authority provides 41 Child Welfare Clinics at various centres in the County. The majority of these are held weekly by the District Nurses, with the attendance of an Assistant Medical Officer every fortnight. A list of these Clinic premises is given in Table XI.

The following are the statistics relating to Child Welfare Clinics in the form prescribed by the Department of Health :—

(i) Number of clinics provided at the end of the year by the Local Health Authority	...	41
(ii) Number of clinics at end of the year provided by voluntary bodies	... ..	—
(iii) Number of children attending the clinics during the year and who on the date of their first attendance this year were—		
Under 1 year of age	... ..	5,177
Over 1 year of age	... ..	2,170
(iv) Total number of attendances made during the year by children who at the time of attendance were—		
Under 1 year of age	... ..	40,115
Over 1 year of age	... ..	10,907

(e) **Care of Premature Infants.**—There is no special provision made for the domiciliary care of premature infants, but liaison with the hospital is extremely close and all premature infants can be admitted without delay.

(f) **Distribution of Welfare Foods.**—To serve the County Area, welfare foods are distributed from centres in 47 towns and villages. Beneficiaries living some distance from a distribution centre can, however, by writing to the County Medical Department, have supplies sent to them by post.

During the year the uptake of welfare foods throughout the County was :—

National Dried Milk	... ..	119,169 Tins.
Cod Liver Oil	... ..	29,404 Bottles.
Vitamin "A" and "D" Tablets	...	7,398 Packets.
Orange Juice	... ..	113,186 Bottles.

(g) **Dental Care.**—The Scheme introduced last year whereby the Dentists visit the Clinics at the same time as the Doctor has proved of greater benefit; the figures of patients examined and treated, the number of fillings, extractions and dentures were more than doubled in 1955.

This arrangement saves the patient's time by cutting out a special visit for dental check-up, especially for those who have to travel some distance. Each patient after being medically examined by the Doctor is referred to the Dental Room, where she has her teeth examined and any defect brought to her notice. She is advised to have the appropriate treatment carried out either privately or by the County's Dental Service; in the latter event treatment is given immediately or an appointment made for a more convenient time.

#### EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS—

Number of Patients Examined	...	...	...	611
Number of Patients requiring Treatment	...	...	...	448
Number of Patients accepting Treatment	...	...	...	141
Number of Patients Treated	...	...	...	100
Dentures	...	...	...	34
Fillings	...	...	...	136
Extractions	...	...	...	186
Dressings	...	...	...	207
Scalings	...	...	...	25

#### PRE-SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN—

Number of Patients Examined	...	...	...	57
Number of Patients requiring Treatment	...	...	...	38
Number of Patients Treated	...	...	...	26
Temporary Teeth Extracted	...	...	...	25
Dressings	...	...	...	3
Gum Treatment	...	...	...	5

(h) **Other Provisions.**—There are two residential nurseries in the County, one at Irvine and the other at Kilwinning. These nurseries are primarily provided for children of unmarried mothers or mothers who have to go out to work because they are the bread-winners of the family.

#### (2) Use of Clinic Premises by General Practitioners and Hospital Board Personnel.

The policy of the County Council is to allow their clinic premises where ever possible to be used by Regional Hospital Board Medical Staff and by General Practitioners.

Clinics are used in this way at Annbank, Ayr, Beith, Cumnock, Dalry, Drongan, Girvan, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning, Largs, Maybole, Salcoats and Troon.



**(3) Midwifery.**

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service undertook the care of 1,328 patients during 1955, as well as giving a great deal of service during the puerperium of patients dismissed early from hospital. All Nurses, except two elderly Nurses who are about to retire, are trained in administering gas and air and are equipped with Minnitt apparatus. Up to date, Nurses have not been given training in the administration of Trilene, as it is not proposed in the meantime to replace the comparatively new Minnitt apparatus with Trilene Inhalers.

The following are the statistics regarding midwifery in the form prescribed by the Department of Health :—

- (i) (a) Total number of Births occurring in the area during year  
—that is before correction for mother's residence—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	4,204
Still Births	...	...	...	...	104
					<hr/>
TOTAL					4,308

- (ii) Total number of Births occurring in Institutions  
(including private maternity homes)... 2,980

- (iii) Total number of Births occurring at home—

Live	...	...	...	...	1,307
Still	...	...	...	...	21
					<hr/>
TOTAL					1,328

(iv) Number of Births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth—

		Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.				Other Domiciliary Cases.			
		Doctor Engaged and Present at Confinement.	Doctor Engaged and not Present at Confinement.	Midwife Alone (no Doctor Engaged).	Doctor and Midwife Engaged.	Midwife alone (no Doctor Engaged).	Without Doctor or Midwife.	All Other Cases.	Total.
(a)	Midwives Employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) ... ..	387	909	31	—	—	—	—	1,327
(b)	Midwives Employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	Midwives Employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	Private Practising Midwives ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(e)	Other Cases ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS		387	909	31	—	1	—	—	1,328

## (v) Medical Aid—

(a) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a Midwife and a Fee was payable by the Local Health Authority under Section 14 (2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951...None	}	387
(b) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a Midwife where the Medical Practitioner had agreed to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service ( <i>i.e.</i> , cases for which no fee was payable by the Local Health Authority)		
		387

## (vi) Administration of Analgesics—

(a) No. of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland—		
(i) No. in (a) employed on local Health Authority work ...	68	
(ii) No. in (a) not employed on local Health Authority work ...	—	
		68
(v) No. of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year ...	...	Nil
(c) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31/12/55—		
(i) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on Local Authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	44	
(ii) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local Health Authority work ...	—	
		44
(d) No. of sets on order at 31/12/55 (four in stock)		Nil
(e) No. of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)—		

(i) When doctor was not present at delivery ... ..	329	
(ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... ..	119	
	<hr/>	448
(f) No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)—		
(i) When doctor was not present at delivery ... ..	472	
(ii) When doctor was present at delivery ... ..	165	
	<hr/>	637
(vii) No. of Cars in use by Midwives at 31/12/55 (including one privately-owned by District Nurse)		49

*Additional Information—*

*Institutional Births—*

Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine ... ..	1,886
Kilwinning Maternity Home ... ..	890
Davidson Hospital, Girvan ... ..	96
Greystones Nursing Home, Prestwick ... ..	108

**(4) Health Visiting.**

Routine health visiting of all children under five has been carried out at regular intervals during 1955 by the District Nurses. The visiting of tuberculous patients in their own homes has been undertaken by a special staff of five Health Visitors. An effort is being made to encourage the medical staff at the Child Welfare Clinics to give talks on Health Education. Film strips, posters, flannelgraphs, etc., are provided for this purpose. District Nurses give talks on Health Education when requested by Women's Guilds, Women's Rural Associations, etc., and during 1955 the subjects chosen on these occasions were "Accidents in the Home" and "Health."

(Members of the Medical Staff have given lectures on Health Education to various Organisations in the evenings during 1955. Again the chief topics were "Health Education" and "Prevention of Accidents.")

The following are the number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year :—

					<i>Number Visited.</i>	<i>Total Visits.</i>
*Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	—	—
Infants	...	...	...	...	7,171	36,677
Children (1-5 years)	...	...	...	...	16,443	46,260
Tuberculosis Patients	...	...	...	...	1,505	5,978
Other Cases	...	...	...	...	—	—

\*All visits in this category were paid by Health Visitors/Midwives who attended the confinement. The total number of visits was 38,640.

#### (5) Home Nursing.

Home Nursing is carried out by a staff of District Nurses but has not included any special provision for the nursing of sick children. The type of work which has been done by Nurses in 1955 is domiciliary midwifery, care of mothers and babies during the puerperium of patients dismissed early from hospital, general care of old people, administration of insulin and antibiotics, child welfare clinics, school clinics and school inspections and health visiting. It is not possible to estimate to what extent Nurses were asked to make special visits to give injections in 1955. This varies very much from area to area. In some areas the Doctors ask the Nurses to give very few injections, while in others the Nurses are asked to give a very large number of injections.

(i) Number of cases attended by District Nurses in their capacity as Home Nurses ... 6,774

(ii) Number of visits paid by Nurses to these cases... 133,879

The number of elderly patients (those aged 65 years or over) included in the former figure was 2,305. The total number of visits paid to these elderly patients was 74,285.

**Nurses' Homes and Clinics.**—The following premises have been completed :—

Patna ... Nurse's House and Occupied 15/4/56.  
Clinic.

Stevenston... Clinic ... Occupied 5/5/55.

The following have been approved and progress is indicated :—

Ardrossan ... ..	Clinic ... ..	Site obtained and plans prepared.
Catrine ... ..	Nurse's House and Clinic.	Building in progress.
Cumnock ... .. (Netherthird).	Nurse's House and Clinic.	Tenders received.
Dalmellington ...	Nurse's House and Clinic.	Foundations being laid.
Mauchline ... ..	Clinic and Library	Nearing completion.
Muirkirk ... ..	Nurse's House and Clinic.	Nearing completion.
New Cumnock ...	Child Welfare Clinic	Schedules being prepared.
Newmilns ... ..	Nurse's House and Clinic.	Nearing completion.
Prestwick ... ..	Clinic ... ..	Site obtained.

#### (6) Domestic Help Scheme.

Under the Council's Home Help Scheme which has been operating throughout the County since October, 1949, domestic assistance is given in circumstances of household difficulty owing to illness, old age or confinement. The numbers of households which have benefited from the Scheme during the past six years have been as follows :—

1949.....	85	1953 .....	697
1950.....	388	1954 .....	728
1951.....	524	1955 .....	806
1952.....	695		

At 31st December, 1955, the number of Home Helps employed was 280, and the number of families served 348. A table showing the areas in which these families resided and the duration of help given is appended. The number of hours' attendance is carefully adjusted to actual need and varies from six hours to forty-eight hours weekly. The average is twenty-two hours weekly.



Of the 806 cases dealt with in 1955, 577 were on account of chronic sickness (including aged and infirm cases) and 98 on account of confinement.

It will be observed from the Table provided that at the end of the year the duration of help to 176 households (51 per cent.) exceeded one year and to 15 households (4 per cent.) exceeded five years.

Towards the end of the year the County Council agreed that the Home Help Service should be extended to include night cases. The type of case requiring such provision is the bedridden chronic sick case left alone from early evening until the next morning, with neither relatives nor neighbours to help. Many of these cases await admission to the chronic sick ward of a hospital.

This service is of two types (a) evening and (b) all night. In the former the Help would attend for an hour or two and see the patient comfortably settled for the night before leaving; in the latter it would be necessary for the Help to stay all night where the patient is acutely ill and requires constant attention.

It was decided that, in the first instance, ten evening and ten all-night Helps should be employed as required; the evening Help to be paid 3/- per hour and the all-night Help to receive 18/- per night. If these Helps were fully employed, the cost of the Night Service would be approximately £4,500 per annum.

NUMBER OF CASES DEALT WITH DURING 1955 AND DURATION OF CASES SERVED AT END OF YEAR.

District.	No. of Cases at 31/12/54.	No. of Cases Supplied with Helps during Year.	No. of Cases Completed during Year.	No. of Cases at 31/12/55.	Duration of Cases Served at end of Year.						
					Over 5 Years.	Between 3 and 5 Years.	Between 2 and 3 Years.	Between 1 and 2 Years.	Between 6 Months and 1 Year.	Between 3 and 6 Months.	Less than 3 Months.
Anbank .....	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ardsroan .....	17	26	28	15	1	2	2	4	1	2	3
Auchleck .....	5	10	7	8	—	—	3	1	1	—	3
Ayr Landward .....	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Belth .....	21	18	15	24	3	4	2	6	6	1	2
Catrine .....	2	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cumnock .....	4	18	16	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Dalmellington .....	2	6	5	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Dairy .....	16	18	12	20	1	4	3	6	1	1	4
Darvel .....	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dreghorn/Springside .....	2	2	2	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Drybridge .....	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dundonald .....	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dunlop .....	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Fenwick .....	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Galston .....	12	8	9	11	2	2	3	1	1	—	2
Glirvan .....	6	13	12	7	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Hurlford .....	11	7	7	11	—	2	4	2	3	2	1
Irvine .....	22	35	26	31	—	2	4	9	7	2	6
Kilbirnie/Glegarnock .....	18	14	15	17	1	5	2	4	2	3	3
Kilmaurs/Croschouse .....	4	10	9	5	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Kilwinning .....	15	16	17	14	3	2	—	2	1	2	2
Largs .....	23	44	40	27	1	3	5	3	1	5	9
Maybole .....	8	13	12	9	—	2	—	1	1	2	—
Mauchline .....	6	7	4	9	1	—	1	4	1	1	1
Muirkirk .....	8	7	5	10	—	5	1	1	2	2	3
New Cumnock .....	8	8	7	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Newnulus .....	5	8	4	9	—	3	1	—	2	2	—
Patna .....	4	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	8
Prestwick .....	11	60	50	21	—	1	1	2	2	7	5
Saltcoats .....	14	59	53	20	—	1	2	2	8	2	1
Stevenson .....	3	20	19	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Stewarton .....	3	7	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tarbolton .....	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Troon .....	20	41	38	23	—	2	6	1	10	3	2
West Kilbride .....	12	27	27	12	1	1	1	4	2	2	1
TOTALS .....	288	518	458	348	15	54	40	61	65	42	65



## (7) Vaccination and Immunisation.

(a) **Vaccination.**—With the cessation of compulsory vaccination, the practice of infant vaccination has become much neglected, and though smallpox does not often appear in this country nevertheless when it does there is invariably a high proportion of deaths among those affected, mainly in those who have not been protected.

To bring to notice the importance of primary vaccination in infancy a letter is circulated to the parents of all children who have attained the age of three months. This measure is supplemented by the display of posters at the Child Welfare Clinics and the advice of the District Nurses, Health Visitors and Clinic Doctors.

Details of vaccinations notified during the year are as follows :—

	<i>Primary Vaccinations.</i>	<i>Re- Vaccinations.</i>
(1) Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th to 10th Day ... ..	2,029	146
(2) Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction (5th to 7th Day) ... ..	6	67
(3) Reaction greatest at 2nd to 3rd Day ... ..	4	187
(4) No Local Reaction ... ..	142	80
	2,181	480

Of the 2,181 persons who received primary vaccination, 1,233 were children born in 1955 and 753 were children born in 1954.

(b) **Diphtheria Immunisation.**—Every effort is made to maintain and improve the level of immunisation among pre-school and school children.

A circular letter is issued to the parents of all babies who have reached the age of six months explaining the benefits and protection which immunisation will confer, together with a stamped addressed card inviting their agreement to this procedure. The vital importance of protective inoculation is further stressed by poster display and medical and nursing advice.

In the case of those children who have not been inoculated by the time they have reached one year, a further letter is sent to the parents advising them to have their children protected. Again a stamped addressed card is enclosed for their consent.

The current practice is to combine diphtheria with whooping cough protection, and the County Council supplies the combined vaccine free of charge to general practitioners. A fee of 7/6 is payable to them on completion of the course consisting of three injections.

School children during their first year may receive either two injections of diphtheria vaccine if they have not been protected in infancy or a single booster injection if they have. Consent forms are issued to the schools, for distribution to parents, for this purpose. It is not considered necessary to use the combined vaccine at this age.

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

			<i>New Inoculations.</i>	<i>Maintenance Inoculations.</i>
Pre-School Children	...		2,906	—
School Children	...	...	815	2,947
TOTALS	...	...	3,721	2,947

(c) **Whooping Cough Immunisation.**—A minority of infants receive whooping cough vaccine only. This procedure involves a course of three injections and may be followed by a course of two injections against diphtheria. The whooping cough vaccine is supplied free to private practitioners and a fee of 2/6 per injection is paid in respect of children inoculated during their first year.

During 1955, 2,626 children were immunised against whooping cough. This compares with 2,568 in the previous year.

### (8) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

(a) **Tuberculosis.**—There were notified 174 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 22 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Excluding cases temporarily resident in the area and cases not confirmed, the new cases belonging to the area who came under notice during the year were 166 of pulmonary tuberculosis and 22 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—Of the 166 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis 76 were males and 90 were females. 90 per cent. (150) of these cases received institutional treatment during the year.

Including cases notified in previous years, 252 patients were admitted to Hospitals and Homes during 1955 as follows :—

Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine	...	...	...	133
Heathfield Hospital, Ayr	...	...	...	47
Glenafton Sanatorium, New Cumnock	...	...	...	33
Kaimshill Children's Hospital, Kilmarnock	...	...	...	38
Mearns Kirk Hospital, Newton-Mearns...	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				252
				<hr/>

There were 25 deaths, of which 15 (60 per cent.) occurred in institutions.

**Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—The 22 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are classified as follows according to the localisation of the disease :—

					<i>No. of Cases.</i>
Superficial Lymphatic Glands	...	...	...	...	4
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	4
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	5
Meninges	...	...	...	...	8
Genito-Urinary Organs	...	...	...	...	1
Other Parts	...	...	...	...	—

Including cases notified in previous years 25 patients were admitted to Hospitals and Homes during 1955 as follows :—

Ayrshire Central Hospital and Glenafton Sanatorium	11
Mearns Kirk Hospital, Newton-Mearns...	6
Robroyston Hospital, Glasgow...	3
Heathfield Hospital, Ayr	1
Kaimshill Sanatorium, Kilmarnock	2
Glenafton Sanatorium, New Cumnock	1
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow	1
<hr/>	
25	
<hr/>	

There were 3 deaths, all of which occurred in institutions.

**Preventive Care and After-Care.**—There are now five Tuberculosis Nurses (an additional Nurse having been appointed during the year), a Welfare Officer and a Clerkess engaged in the Council's Preventive Care and After-Care Service. Although on the staff of the Medical Officer of Health, all these are centred at the Area Chest Clinics and work under the direct supervision of Dr. J. T. Boyd, Area Supervising Tuberculosis Physician, with whom a close liaison is maintained.

**Hospital Accommodation.**—Dr. Boyd states that the total number of beds provided for adults in Ayrshire, including the two large Burghs, is 308 (142 for males and 166 for females), and that there are 32 beds for children suffering from primary infections. At no time during the year has the waiting-list given rise to concern.

**B.C.G. Inoculation Scheme.**—The B.C.G. Inoculation Scheme for school leavers, begun in 1953, has continued throughout the year with the exception of the holiday period. As in previous years children of approximately 13 years of age were selected as the most suitable group for this purpose.

The details of the Scheme were circulated to parents of all the children concerned and consent was obtained in a large majority of cases. This group received a preliminary injection into the skin of the upper arm in order to demonstrate whether or not they had acquired a degree of immunity to tuberculosis by natural causes. Children who showed no reaction two days after the initial injection were given B.C.G.

From the beginning of the year to the end of the school session in June the total number of children who came under consideration was 1,096. Of this number 893 (81.4%) were available for testing by the consent of their parents. Due to absence and other factors 720 (65.6%) were actually Mantoux tested. Four hundred and seventy-four (65.8%) were found to give a negative response, and these were all then inoculated with B.C.G. One hundred and eighty-four (25.5%) gave a positive reaction, indicating a degree of natural immunity. There were in addition 62 children who received the initial inoculation but who were absent at the test reading. The incidence of Mantoux positive reactors varied in the different schools between 15% and 43%.

A retesting survey was made towards the end of the school session, 1954-55, when all routine testing had been completed for that particular school year. The survey was concerned with

children born in 1940 and inoculated with B.C.G. during the school session 1953-54. It was found that of the total number of pupils (1,812) in this group, 1,212 were available for re-testing. Of these 80 were absent when the tests were read. The final figures revealed that 92·3% had been converted to the positive state, a very satisfactory result. Further re-testing surveys will be undertaken to demonstrate whether this high conversion rate will be maintained.

Statistics for the year 1955, in the form required by the Department of Health, are:—

	<i>Tuberculin Tested.</i>		<i>Negative Re-actors.</i>		<i>Vaccinated during 1955</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
(1) Nurses ... ..	—	65	—	47	—	21
(2) Medical Students...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts ... ..	254	263	198	211	201	213
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above—						
(a) School Leavers ...	338	382	220	254	220	254
(b) New Born Babies	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Others ... ..	1	2	1	2	1	2

**Domiciliary Treatment.**—Cases suitable for treatment at home or awaiting admission to hospital were visited by the Tuberculosis Nurses, who paid 5,978 visits to 1,505 cases.

These Nurses also give advice to patients regarding National Insurance and National Assistance entitlements, and grants from voluntary organisations.

**Mass Radiography.**—The Mobile Mass Radiography (Lanarkshire) Unit carried out surveys at the I.C.I. Factory, Stevenston, Prestwick Airport and the Agricultural College, Auchincruive,



during the period 29 August—15th September. The following is an analysis of the survey :—

Number Examined	...	...	...	...	7,021
Number referred for Large Films	...	...	...	...	184
Number who did not re-attend	...	...	...	...	4
No abnormality detected	...	...	...	...	49
Abnormality not significant and no further action necessary—					
Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	65
Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	31
Significant Abnormalities—					
Lesions probably Tuberculous—					
For Treatment...	...	...	...	...	6
For Observation	...	...	...	...	18
Lesions probably Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	9
Cardio-Vascular	...	...	...	...	2
Refused Further Investigation...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number Examined Clinically	...	...	...	...	151

**Supply of Milk.**—The number of free milk vouchers issued was 648 covering some 14,500 gallons of milk at an approximate cost of £3,600.

**Bed and Bedding.**—Complete outfits of bedstead and bedding were issued on loan to 9 patients ; 4 patients were granted articles of bedding only.

	<i>On Loan at 31/12/54.</i>	<i>Issued 1955.</i>	<i>With- drawn 1955.</i>	<i>Written off.</i>	<i>Remaining on Loan at 31/12/55.</i>
Bedsteads.....	35	10	1	—	44
Mattresses.....	39	10	1	—	48
Blankets.....	65	28	—	40	53
Sheets.....	51	20	—	29	42
Pillows.....	25	12	—	20	17
Pillow Cases.....	36	17	—	27	26

**Housing.**—Many Housing Authorities within the County made an effort to re-house patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of a communicable type. This preventive measure greatly minimises the spread of infection to other members of the family.

#### (b) Epileptics and Spastics.

**Epileptics.**—There are 45 children who suffer from epilepsy of the petit mal type. Of these 42 are of average intelligence and

attend ordinary schools, 3 are mentally handicapped and are attending Special Schools.

Twenty children have major epilepsy. Two are accommodated in Bridge-of-Weir Colony and are mentally handicapped though educable; another in this category is resident at St. Elizabeth's School, Much Hadham, Herts. Four children are ineducable mental defectives accommodated in Institutions, and a further five are at home. Five attend ordinary schools and three attend Special Schools.

Known adult epileptics number 51. Of these six are in the Colony at Bridge-of-Weir, and one is in the Welfare Home, Ayr.

The remaining 44 are at home and are receiving treatment from their own doctors. In 9 of these the mental condition is described as being below par or poor.

This Authority has adopted schemes under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, which will provide for the welfare of spastics and epileptics among other groups of handicapped persons. Until these schemes are made effective such cases are dealt with as they arise. This includes advice, direction to appropriate agencies, arrangements for training and admissions to treatment centres. There is a small number of epileptic cases in the Colony at Bridge-of-Weir and from time to time suitable cases are admitted to Anton House, Broughty Ferry, a training centre for handicapped girls. Close contact is maintained with the District Rehabilitation Officers of the Ministry of Labour to ensure that epileptics and spastics and other handicapped persons are employed in suitable capacities.

**Spastics.**—A fairly comprehensive list of spastic cases affecting children of school age and under has been compiled from several sources—(a) the School Medical Records, (b) Orthopaedic case lists, (c) District Nurses, and (d) Register of Handicapped Children.

There are approximately 97 children in the County area who suffer in varying degree from cerebral palsy. These can be divided into different categories as follows :—

Forty-two spastic children whose intelligence is sufficiently unimpaired (though their physical handicaps vary widely) attend ordinary schools.

Of those who are mentally or physically handicapped to such a degree as to require education in Special schools, 16 are accommodated within the County (including 2 resident pupils at

St. Leonard's Home), 2 are resident in Special schools outwith the County, 1 receives tuition at home on account of severe physical disability, 6 are under observation at home until a final assessment can be made, 2 are awaiting admission to Scotsraig Residential School, Paisley, and 1 is in hospital. There are three known spastics among the pre-school children.

There are 24 ineducable spastic children, 4 are in Certified Institutions and 20 are at home. Some of these are on the waiting-lists for admission to suitable institutions.

Information regarding the incidence of adult spastics is far from complete. Cases reported by the District Nurses indicate that there are at least 42 cases. Of these, 23 are classed as severely handicapped either mentally or physically or both, and are incapable of working, 7 are affected to a moderate degree but cannot work or cannot find suitable employment. The remaining 12 mild cases are working.

A close liaison exists between the Medical Department and the local Orthopaedic Specialists. Practically all spastic children are under their supervision and, where necessary, are referred to them by the School Medical Officers for further physical assessment and treatment. Speech therapy can be undertaken at the request of the specialist for any of these cases which are considered suitable by the Organiser of the Child Guidance Service. Information regarding Intelligence Assessments is made available if desired.

Physiotherapy is arranged by the Orthopaedic Specialists and regular sessions are held at various centres in the County, these being in three instances Local Authority Clinics loaned to the Regional Hospital Board for this and other purposes.

(c) **Convalescent Home Provision.**—This Local Authority does not maintain any convalescent home in its area. The only existing arrangement with a voluntary organisation is with regard to the Saltcoats Mission Coast Home to which an annual donation is made by the Local Authority and in return two subscribers' lines are given each year for the admission of suitable cases selected by the County Medical Officer.

(d) **Chiropody.**—A Local Authority Service was inaugurated in January with the appointment of a full-time Chiropodist. This service has been gradually developed during the year and now extends over a considerable area of the County. It is restricted to old people who would not otherwise be able to receive that attention to the feet which is so necessary to their welfare. To enable her to give attention to as many patients as possible, the Chiropodist operates at fixed Clinics belonging to the County



Council, but where these do not exist at premises made available by local organisations. In the early months of the service it was possible to attend a considerable number of patients who were unable to leave their homes, but as commitments increased this number had to be curtailed in the interests of those attending the Clinics. The Chiropody Service is free and consequently has had increasing demands put upon it until now the Chiropodist is working to full capacity.

The present Scheme embodies a close association with the various Old People's Welfare Committees, a member of which advises the Chiropodist of suitable cases in the area and arranges with her the dates of their attendance. This representative is usually in attendance at the Clinic. Local Doctors and District Nurses also refer suitable cases for appointment. A register of patients who have received an initial treatment is kept and each receive an attendance card in which the date and time of the subsequent visit is marked. As far as possible a fixed day in the month is arranged for each local Clinic.

In the first year of this service the Chiropodist has attended 841 patients and given in all 2,455 treatments. This does not, of course, represent the numbers that can be dealt with in a full year working at her present capacity.

Fixed Clinics are now held in the undernoted areas and regular visits paid to the County's Old People's Homes. Where possible a minimum number of domiciliary cases receive treatment.

<i>Burghs.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Old People's Homes.</i>
Cumnock.	Beith.	Lainshaw.
Irvine.	Cumnock.	Largs.
Kilwinning.	Dunlop.	Birkenward.
Stevenston.	Mauchline.	Nother Auchendrane.
Stewarton.	Patna.	
	Irvine.	
	Kilwinning.	
	Dalry.	
	Kilbirnie.	
	Kilmaurs.	
	Tarbolton.	
Annbank Clinic.	Mossblown.	
	Annbank.	

It is apparent that the service requires to be extended to cover other areas of the County and, in certain instances, to provide more frequent attention in those areas already served. There is also the need to allow more time for domiciliary visiting. To enable this to be done will require the appointment of a second full-time worker.

The British Red Cross Society have organised and maintained a Chiropody Service for old people in three different areas of the County for the past two years. These are (a) Galston, Newmilns and Darvel, (b) Ardrossan and Saltcoats, and (c) Largs.

In each instance an initial monetary grant was made to the Society by the County Council; in Galston and Saltcoats, where Local Authority Clinic premises are available, these were put at their disposal free of charge.

A liaison exists between the Red Cross branches and the respective Old People's Welfare Committees with the exception of Largs, where all aspects of the work are undertaken by voluntary members of the Red Cross. In all areas the cases are referred by the local Doctors who issue patients with a signed official card.

The professional work is done by qualified Chiropodists practising in the different areas. They attend the Clinic sessions and also treat domiciliary cases who are unable to leave their homes.

#### **(9) Control of Infectious Disease.**

No major outbreak of notifiable infectious disease occurred in the County during the year, but an unusual number of cases of Paratyphoid infection were encountered, the first case occurring about the middle of July and the last at the end of August. There were, in all, 8 confirmed cases.

An interesting feature of these cases has been the persistence in two instances of the infecting organism. Despite the rapid improvement in the health and well-being of the patients concerned under modern treatment with antibiotics, these patients required to be detained in hospital far beyond the period when they would normally have been discharged.

In one instance approximately 15 bacteriological examinations were made before the minimum number of negative results were obtained to allow the patient home. The other case remained persistently positive in spite of repeated courses of treatment. Ultimately she was discharged from hospital in that condition.

Since her discharge regular specimens have been submitted for examination and on each occasion the result has been positive. This patient has been prevented, by this unhappy state of affairs, from resuming her employment. A new approach to this problem is under preparation by preparing a vaccine from a culture of the organism. It is hoped that a course of injections of this vaccine

will reverse the position and free her from her enforced inactivity. Failing this, however, the position will have to be reviewed in the light of economic factors.

**Incidence of Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases Occurring in Institutions.**—Five cases of chickenpox occurred at Hazeldene Children's Home, Kilwinning, throughout the year. Chickenpox and measles are not normally notifiable in this County, but those occurring in Institutions are reported and invariably admitted to Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine.

(a) **Diseases Notified under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, and subsequently confirmed.**—

**Smallpox and Cholera.**—No case occurred of either disease.

**Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).**—There were no cases of diphtheria during the year. This is the fourth year in succession that such has been the case.

The following are the cases and deaths since 1942—

<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	
1942.....	545		1949 .....	7	1
1943.....	420		1950 .....	1	—
1944.....	343		1951 .....	1	—
1945.....	277		1952 .....	—	—
1946.....	190		1953 .....	—	—
1947.....	40		1954 .....	—	—
1948.....	17		1955 .....	—	—

**Erysipelas.**—The number of cases was 7, compared with 19 in 1954. There were no deaths.

**Scarlet Fever.**—During the year there were 120 cases of Scarlet Fever, compared with 212 in the previous year. This figure shows a remarkable decrease from the incidence over the past few years.

**Typhus Fever.**—No case was reported.

**Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever).**—There was one case of Typhoid Fever notified, compared with none in 1954.

Eight cases of Paratyphoid occurred in contrast to a single case in each of the two previous years. Three of the cases were admitted from Auchinleck directly and a further two from the same area by way of Ballochmyle Hospital, Mauchline. Two cases

originated from Mauchline and Galston and the remaining case was a holiday visitor from England. Careful inquiry was made in each of these instances to discover the source of infection but without success.

**Relapsing and Continued Fever.**—No cases of Continued Fever occurred. There were no cases in the previous year.

**Puerperal Sepsis.**—One case occurred. The following are the cases and deaths since 1935, in five-yearly periods:—

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1935-39.....	56	25	1950-54.....	5	1
1940-44.....	73	26	1955.....	1	—
1945-49.....	44	1			

(b) **Diseases Notified in Terms of Regulations of the Department of Health and subsequently confirmed.**—

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**—One case was notified. During the previous year there was one case.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**—Fourteen cases occurred, two of which were fatal. These figures compared with 11 cases and 1 death in the previous year. One of the fatal cases involved a female child of 1½ years travelling by air from Germany to U.S.A. with her parents, the father being a U.S. Serviceman. This case was examined when the plane touched down at Prestwick Airport and removed to Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine, immediately, dying there four hours later.

**Poliomyelitis.**—During the year there were 21 cases of Poliomyelitis—15 males and 6 females were confirmed. Fourteen cases had paralysis and 7 were diagnosed as suffering from the disease by clinical and bacteriological findings, but did not have paralysis. There was one death, a male aged 30 years. The original diagnosis was altered in 19 cases. These figures compare with 41 confirmed cases in the previous year, of which there were 25 with paralysis, including 1 death, and 16 without paralysis.

An unusual number of cases of Poliomyelitis occurred in the Burgh of Salteoats between 19th August and 20th September. There were, in all, 5 cases, 3 in close proximity in the one street, the remaining two having no known contact. These cases sickened on 19th August, 1955, 1st September, 1955, 4th September, 1955, 14th September, 1955, and 20th September, 1955. The ages, in order of occurrence, were 1 year, 7 years, 15 years, 2 years and



10 years. Case number five was the younger brother of the local apprentice Sanitary Inspector, who has visited and disinfected the homes of some of the previous cases.

The degree of infection varied between no paralysis to the opposite extreme, where one case had respiratory involvement necessitating treatment in an iron lung for a considerable period. The intermediate cases were involved to the extent of paralysis of the left leg below the knee, slight paresis of the lower limb and paresis of the right leg.

The single death reported was due to a fulminating attack of Polioencephalitis. It occurred in the extreme North of the County, and was followed by a further case one week later in the same area. No connection could be traced between these two occurrences.

One of the cases concerned a woman who was removed from a nursing home six days after the birth of her child. She had paralysis of a severe degree. The child was transferred to the Maternity Section, Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine, for a period and then taken home; she has continued to make satisfactory progress in spite of her close proximity to the case.

During the outbreak operations on the ear, nose and throat were discontinued for a time and doctors in the County area were advised to suspend injections other than those which were essential. A similar notice was sent to dentists suggesting that teeth extractions should be reduced to the minimum.

A printed leaflet advising affected households of the measures to be taken to prevent further spread of infection was distributed.

Major outbreaks of Poliomyelitis occurred in 1947, when there were 87 cases and 3 deaths, and in 1950, when there were 42 cases and 7 deaths.

The distribution of cases in 1955 was:—

#### LANDWARD AREA.

Dalry .....	1	Maidens.....	1
Dalrymple.....	1	Maybole.....	1
Dundonald.....	1	New Cumnock.....	2
Irvine.....	1	Skelmorlie.....	2
Kilbirnie.....	1	Tarbolton.....	1
Kilwinning.....	1		

#### SMALL BURGHS.

Girvan.....	1	Prestwick .....	1
Kilwinning.....	1	Saltcoats.....	5

The age grouping is shown in the following table :—

	<i>Under</i> 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	<i>Over</i> 65
Male....	—	6	3	2	3	1	—	—	—
Female	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—

Seasonal incidence :—

February .....	1	September.....	11
July.....	1	October.....	1
August.....	6	November.....	1

The following are the cases and deaths since 1945 :—

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1945.....	4	—	1951 .....	11	1
1946.....	2	—	1952 .....	7	1
1947.....	87	3	1953 .....	21	1
1948.....	6	1	1954 .....	41	3
1949.....	15	1	1955 .....	21	1
1950.....	42	7			

**Dysentery.**—There were 120 cases notified during the year, compared with 141 in the previous year.

Outbreaks occurred in Hazeldene Children's Home, Kilwinning, during January and July. Between 1st January and 13th February there were 21 cases notified, 13 males and 8 females. Seventeen of the cases were among children in the Home, ages ranging from 11 months to 6 years. All these were removed to Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine. The other four were members of the staff who were sent home for treatment by their family doctors.

Nine cases occurred in the second outbreak between 15th and 21st July. There were 6 males and 3 females, ages ranging from 4 months to 15 years. All were children in the Home and were removed to Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine.

During August and September, 14 cases were notified in the Auchinleck area, 11 males and 3 females. Five were removed to Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine, and the remainder were treated at home. During this period there was a very considerable amount of gastro-intestinal illness in this area. It was impossible to

estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of people affected since the cases included many conditions of illness which are not normally notifiable. As far as could be ascertained there were about 200 cases.

**Encephalitis Lethargica.**—No cases occurred of this rare disease. The last case notified was in 1934.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—There were no cases during the year. The number in the previous year was one, with no loss of vision. Two cases occurred in 1953. The number of cases of this disease coming under notice has been maintained at a very low figure in recent years. The highest number in any year was 43 in 1933. In the last five years the incidence has been 3 in 1950, 1 in 1951, 1 in 1952, 2 in 1953 and 1 in 1954.

**Acute Influenzal and Acute Primary Pneumonia.**—The numbers were of the former 4 and of the latter 241. During the previous year the numbers were 5 and 310 respectively.

**Malaria.**—Four cases occurred, compared with seven cases in 1954.

**Infective Jaundice.**—This disease did not occur.

**Whooping Cough.**—There were 22 cases notified during the year, compared with 124 cases in the previous year.

#### (10) Mental Health Service.

(a) **Lunacy Cases.**—The authorised Officers, appointed as approved by the Secretary of State, dealt with 69 admissions to the Mental Hospital during the year—(Males 30, Females 39).

(b) **Mental Patients under Guardianship.**—Besides being visited at least twice yearly by or on behalf of the Authorised Officer, boarded-out Mental Patients are visited quarterly by Medical Officers on behalf of the Local Authority, and they are, moreover, periodically visited by Medical Commissioners from General Board of Control, usually once annually.

The following are particulars of County Mental Patients in the care of Private Guardians as at 31st December, 1955 :—

IN PRIVATE GUARDIANSHIP.

<i>Where Boarded.</i>	<i>With Relatives.</i>	<i>With Strangers.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Mental Defectives—			
Within the County ... ..	23	4	27
Outwith the County... ..	3	11	14
In Care of Officers of the Welfare Home, Ayr, and the Cuninghame Home, Irvine ... ..	—	20	20
Certified Lunatics—			
Within the County ... ..	2	—	2
Outwith the County... ..	2	—	2
Totals at 31st December, 1955	30	35	65
Totals at 31st December, 1954	29	38	67

(c) **Staff.**—One full-time Psychiatrist; two full-time Social Workers.

This represents the addition of one Social Worker to the Psychiatrist's staff as compared with last year. There is at present no prospect of obtaining the services of a fully trained Psychiatric Social Worker.

(d) **Mental Care and After-Care.**—The above year has seen a continuation of the experiment to provide after-care for patients whose homes are within the area of the County and who have been discharged from mental hospitals or mental deficiency institutions, and the results have continued to be encouraging. These activities are at present, however, confined to a relatively small number of cases, partly in view of the other commitments of the Psychiatrist and the Social Workers, which take up most of their time, and also because it was felt this service must still be regarded as something in the nature of a pilot experiment before it can be developed on a larger scale.

(e) **Other Aspects of Mental Health.**—The advice of the County Psychiatrist continues to be sought from time to time on the disposal of persons deemed to be of unsound mind or mentally defective, as well as on general questions of mental health.



## (11) Work under Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulations Act.

No applications for registration under the above Act were received during the year. No licences were in force at the end of the year.

### C.—PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

**Seaports.**—No special problems arose in connection with the administration of the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952, at Ardrossan, Irvine and Troon. In no case was it necessary to detain a ship.

None of our three seaports is approved for the issue of deratisation certificates.

**Airport.**—At Prestwick Airport the work of the Port Medical Officer and the Medical Inspector of Aliens was carried out as in previous years.

The Medical Centre at Prestwick Airport which came into operation in September, 1954, has continued to function during the year. The premises are provided and equipped by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and are staffed by four Nursing Sisters appointed by the County Council and responsible to the County Medical Officer for the execution of their duties.

These duties include attendance on injured passengers following accidents, the welfare of employees of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, certain port health duties and the care of sick passengers who may be referred to them.

The Centre is provided with a few beds for the accommodation of cases who may require nursing attention for a brief period prior to arrangements being made for more adequate disposal.

The Nursing Sisters reside in the Centre and one at least is on duty at any time during the 24 hours. Minor injuries and illnesses are dealt with in the treatment room of the Medical Centre and transport is available should their services be required on the apron or elsewhere in the Airport.

There were no accidents involving aircraft during the year.

The work of the Medical Officer includes the administrative medical arrangements to deal with aircraft accidents within the perimeter of the Airport or in the County area; the organisation and control of the Medical Centre; the execution of the relative terms of the Public Health (Aircraft) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952, and the Aliens Order, 1953; and the supervision of welfare arrangements for employees of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

During the year 5,804 civil and military aircraft arrived at Prestwick Airport. The passengers disembarking totalled 65,500 and 85,249 landed in transit to other places.

### Prestwick Airport, 1955.

<i>Month.</i>	<i>No. of Aircraft.</i>	<i>Passengers Disembarking.</i>	<i>Passengers in Transit.</i>
January .....	536	3,254	5,440
February .....	398	2,987	4,781
March .....	415	3,357	5,487
April .....	433	4,363	5,749
May .....	476	5,685	6,719
June .....	548	9,007	9,842
July .....	654	10,014	10,302
August .....	545	7,033	9,012
September .....	478	5,105	8,279
October .....	477	4,535	6,229
November .....	382	4,754	5,617
December .....	462	5,406	7,792
TOTALS .....	5,804	65,500	85,249

### D.—FOOD SUPPLY.

#### (1) Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders.

Details of samples of designated producers' milk submitted for bacteriological examination during the year are given in the following table and once again I should explain that the figures do not include those samples taken before a new licence is issued or the considerable number of check samples taken on the farm solely to investigate the cause of failure:—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>No. of Samples.</i>		<i>No. of Producers with</i>					
	<i>Taken.</i>	<i>Failing</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>3</i>	<i>4 or more</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4 or more</i>
			<i>Failure.</i>	<i>Failures.</i>	<i>Failures.</i>	<i>Failures.</i>	<i>Consecutive Failures.</i>	<i>Consecutive Failures.</i>
Certified.....	294	54	9	8	4	4	1	Nil
Tuberculin Tested	9766	1252	401	201	82	43	32	11

Each Tuberculin Tested supply was again sampled on an average six times, while the average number of samples taken from Certified supplies was increased from six to ten. Producers holding designated licences at 31st December, 1955, totalled 1,552, a decrease of three from the previous year.

The incidence of failures for the year was 12·9%, as against 13·4% in 1954, our hopes of a more notable improvement in the results being dashed by the spell of really warm, dry weather during July and August, when no fewer than 37·9% of those samples taken failed to comply with the required standards. These two months again proved the inadequacy of water cooling, and I must express my disappointment at the poor response of producers to instal mechanical coolers when they know full well that, given even a normal summer, the "liberal" cooling temperature of 60° Fah. is exceeded more often than not. Approximately 322 dairy farms are now equipped with mechanical cooling plants as against 300 in 1954, not an imposing increase but all credit to those producers who have shown the necessary initiative.

In the course of the year unsatisfactory methods of production and the failure of samples to meet the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders led to one producer having his Tuberculin Tested Licence revoked, six other Licences being suspended, one of which was subsequently revoked, while in the case of an undesignated producer the Local Authority refused to issue the Tuberculin Tested Licence applied for. In addition, letters of warning were sent to one Certified and one Tuberculin Tested producer on their being reported to the Health Committee.

At least one routine inspection of utensils was made at every farm in the County, but it was still not possible to carry out a milking inspection at each before the end of the year. The total number of farm visits made however, namely, 3,627, compared more than favourably with the figure of 2,450 recorded for 1954, the reason being, of course, that the full impact of the two additional Milk Officers' services was felt for the first time.

Comment on the wealth of Milk Officers' reports submitted could be most expansive, but I shall mention only one or two salient features. Firstly, with regard to milking methods, long-standing faults such as poor grooming of cows in winter, perfunctory washing of udders and the failure of milkers to wear milking coats or overalls were still too much in evidence, while on the credit side open carrying pails were steadily being fitted with covers, thus minimising the glaring risk of contamination from the splash of dung or swish of a wet tail, particularly on narrow byres. Secondly, it would appear that, with more producers rinsing equipment in clean water after washing and proprietary milk-stone removers proving much more suitable than steel-wool, the build-up of milk stone on utensils was not nearly so pronounced as in past years. On the other hand, sterile rinses of equipment submitted for bacteriological examination often proved the process

of sterilisation to be inefficient, due to this all-important operation being brought into the "rule of thumb" category in too many cases. The repeated exhortations of Milk Officers seem to be having some effect, however, as broken steam chest thermometers were replaced more readily than ever before, while the appearance of clocks in the dairy scullery showed that more producers were also becoming "time conscious." Finally, a word on electric steam raisers which are being installed in increasing numbers; labour-saving to the farmer and infinitely more hygienic than the coal-fired boiler, particularly where this is situated in the dairy scullery, it is a pity that fault had to be found with a few of the smaller types which did not seem quite capable of maintaining steam at the required temperature of  $210^{\circ}$  Fah. for a sufficient length of time. Every new appliance has "teething" troubles, however, and I have no doubt that the electric steam raiser will go on to be the rule rather than the exception in the sterilisation of dairy equipment.

Between March and September a survey of some 400 farms was made by one of the Department of Health Milk Inspectors, who was accompanied by each Milk Officer in turn. Criticism centred mainly on the faults already mentioned, together with the need for a better standard of cleanliness in some cases while cows were "lying-in," more thorough cleaning of milking stools on the few remaining farms where hand-milking is practised and a need for improvement in the washing and steaming of equipment, particularly milking machine parts, on certain farms.

Repeat visits were, of course, made by Milk Officers in an effort to secure the necessary unprovement.

**Milk-in-Schools Scheme.**—All but one of the 165 schools in the County receive milk under this Scheme, five in outlying areas of the Carrick District being supplied with Tuberculin Tested milk and the remainder with Pasteurised milk. Routine weekly samples of Pasteurised milk are taken at three of the four depots concerned in the distribution of school milk, while the remaining supplies are sampled at intervals throughout the year, the results generally proving most satisfactory.

**Biological Testing for Tuberculosis.**—Owing to laboratory difficulties in the supply of guinea pigs, the sampling and testing of Certified and Tuberculin Tested milk had to be discontinued between April and November.

A total of 62 composite samples were taken, 10 being from Certified and 51 from Tuberculin Tested herds whose milk was retailed directly to the public, while the remaining one was in respect of milk from a herd in which several cows had reacted to the Tuberculin Test.

In no case, however, was a positive result obtained.



**Scottish Milk Testing Scheme.**—The adverse effect of warm weather on water-cooled milk, already referred to in terms of bacteriological samples, is even more marked when the summary of results under the Scottish Milk Testing Scheme is scrutinised.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Daily Platform Test Failures.</i>	<i>Weekly Resazurin Test Failures.</i>	<i>No. of Producers involved in Four or more W.R.T. Failures.</i>
1953 .....	207	91	4
1954 .....	160	27	Nil
1955 .....	497	134	6

The average rejection in the case of a platform test failure is usually one 10-gallon can of milk, the reasons for rejection being appearance (often the presence of blood from an udder or teat injury), smell, flavour or high acidity. Investigation at the farms concerned showed no deterioration in methods from last year other than cooling, but the number of rejections was three times greater than in 1954, while failures in the Weekly Resazurin Test (for keeping quality) were five times more numerous; furthermore, no fewer than 77% of the total failures occurred during the four months from June to September.

The conclusion to my mind, therefore, is obvious; producers, in addition to exercising the day to day precautions necessary to prevent abnormalities such as blood, colostrum or feeding taints in milk, should give much more heed to mechanical cooling than hitherto.

Two particular cases are worthy of note, firstly, the producer who sought to eliminate coliform bacilli from his milk supply by rinsing equipment after the evening milking with a "mild" solution of hypochlorite only to have a consignment of 79 gallons rejected as the milk was smelling of "disinfectant." Secondly, the supply whose repeated failure to satisfy the Resazurin Test was, to say the least, proving most upsetting to the producer; transport can lids were renewed, milk-stone was removed from equipment, premises and cows were kept in spotless condition but failure was still recorded at the creamery; the assistance of the West of Scotland Agricultural College Advisory staff was then obtained and on their recommendation the milk of two particular cows was withheld

from the bulk supply ; subsequent samples from separate transport cans taken on three successive day were submitted to both Resazurin and Methylene Blue Tests and gave completely satisfactory results, a relief to all concerned.

## **(2) Ice Cream.**

The administration of the Ice Cream Regulations is fully dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector in his Report.

## **(3) Meat and Other Foods—Clean Food.**

These questions are dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector in his Report.

## **(4) Food Hygiene.**

The Sanitary Inspector deals with this in his Report.

## **(5) Food Poisoning.**

Two outbreaks of food poisoning occurred during the year.

The first occurred in a miners' convalescent home in Saltcoats in June.

The staff of 10 were all affected with the exception of 2 domestics ; only 9 of the 54 patients had no symptoms.

The evidence suggested that the source of the trouble was a piece of brisket which had been cooked some days before but had not been adequately stored since the refrigerator had broken down. This meat was eaten at lunch—two days after cooking—and most of those who had eaten it began to be affected with violent pains in the stomach and diarrhoea in the early hours of the following morning. The acute symptoms gradually quietened down in every case and by mid-day practically all were free. There was no recurrence.

The remains of the meat and specimens from some of the patients were subjected to bacteriological examination at the County Laboratory. Only from one patient was a positive result obtained.



There can be little doubt that the cause of the outbreak was the comparatively long interval which elapsed between the cooking and the eating of the brisket of beef in warm weather and without adequate refrigeration. Meat kept in such conditions is much more liable to casual contamination.

The second outbreak was in October, when a number of cases of illness occurred at certain schools in the Hurlford area following the lunch provided from Crookedholm Kitchen No. 2.

This kitchen supplies meals to two different areas, *e.g.*, the Irvine Valley and Hurlford. The former had a different menu from the Hurlford Schools and there were no unusual features there.

The meal supplied to the affected group consisted of sliced cold beef with cabbage and potatoes and a dessert of paradise squares and custard sauce. The meat was cooked two days before it was consumed. The procedure was as follows:—The meat, which was quite fresh on arrival, was immediately cooked for four hours. After boiling it was removed from the urn and allowed to cool until the following morning on a table; afterwards it was placed in the refrigerator for a further 24 hours. It was then sliced and distributed to the schools in the area assigned.

Some members of the staff at the Kitchen were affected with abdominal pains and diarrhoea approximately 12-15 hours after consuming some of the meat. Of the schools, Hurlford Junior Secondary was by far the worst affected, approximately 75% of the pupils and some of the teachers who had had lunch that day being seized with the usual symptoms.

Two of the schools in the area were completely unaffected, but the remaining school, at Crossroads, reported a number of sufferers, including the teacher.

The features of this outbreak were similar to the first in that the source of the trouble was without doubt the brisket of beef which, by being cooked and then allowed to cool on a bench without adequate protection, was more likely to become contaminated than would normally be the case. The symptoms, which came on in most cases from 10-12 hours after the lunch, were acute but of short duration. In practically every case—the cook being a notable exception—recovery took place by the following morning.

The kitchen staff were advised of the necessity for extreme care in the handling and disposal of meat dishes which required to be kept in the kitchen for a period before being issued.

*E.—MISCELLANEOUS.***(1) National Assistance Act, 1948.**

The County Council, having in view the need for integration between Health and Welfare Departments, agreed that the Medical Officer of Health would assume the duties of Welfare Officer.

*Section 21.*—There are now four Homes for the Aged in the County, Lainshaw at Stewarton with 40 beds, Birkenward, Skelmorlie, with 20 beds, and Largs Home with 6 female beds. On 7th September, 1955, Nether Auchendrane Home, Ayr, was opened. This Home has accommodation for 27 old people, including accommodation for five aged married couples.

Aged are also accommodated in the Welfare Home, Irvine, and in Ayr Welfare Home.

As the old folk in the Homes grow older, medical problems increase and are aggravated by the fact that hospital beds for the aged sick are not sufficient to meet general needs. Attention to the short-term bedridden is naturally not happily undertaken by domestic staff who feel unfitted for the task, nor can one impose on domestic staff who are difficult to replace.

*Section 29.*—The County Council delegate their duties with regard to the welfare of blind persons to the Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee for the Blind.

The County Council is considering the principle of direct administration of the Scheme for the Welfare of the Domiciliary Blind.

The Ayrshire Mission to the Deaf and Dumb act as agents for the County Council in the care of the deaf and dumb.

The problem of the crippled and handicapped remains to be dealt with. As a preliminary, steps are being taken to complete a register of persons so affected.

*Section 37.*—Two Homes—Haylie House, Largs, and Davidson House, Girvan—providing for the care of old people, were registered under the Act.

There are no Homes providing for the care of disabled persons.

*Section 47.*—One person requiring care and attention was dealt with under this Section.

*Section 48.*—During the year steps had to be taken to safeguard the property of two persons admitted to Part III. Accommodation.

*Section 50.*—Arrangements for burial of unclaimed bodies are undertaken by the Sanitary Department.

### **(2) Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act.**

There were two registered Nursing Homes which were visited periodically. One has accommodation for 18 medical, surgical and maternity cases, while the other admits chronic sick cases only, having accommodation for 22.

### **(3) Health Education.**

Considerable use is made of films, film-strips, posters and leaflets supplied by the Scottish Council for Health Education. The films and film-strips are used to illustrate talks given by members of the medical staff to various adult organisations throughout the County. Posters and leaflets are used to bring to the notice of the public various aspect of child health and care.

Advantage is taken of propaganda material issued by the N.A.P.T. for use in areas which are due to be surveyed by the Mobile Mass Radiography Unit.

### **(4) Blood Transfusion.**

Two visits were paid by the West of Scotland Blood Transfusion Service to the Saltoats area during the year. The first, in February, attracted 176 volunteers, of whom 135 gave blood. The second session was in August, when 175 attended and blood was withdrawn from 156. On both occasions the Unit was accommodated in the County Clinic premises at Campbell Avenue.

Visits from the same Unit to Cumnock in May and November were accommodated in the County Clinic, Millbank, on the first occasion and in the Town Hall on the second. The responses were very satisfactory, 158 pints of blood were donated at the May session and 186 pints in November.

### (5) Accidents in the Home.

During the year 33 accidents in the home were reported by the District Nurses, 23 males and 10 females were affected. The largest incidence was in the 1-2 age group with 18 cases. The 2-5 group ranked second with 11. The 5-10 age group contained 2 cases, followed by 1 in the 10-15 group. Only 1 adult was reported, a female aged 82 years.

Scalds and burns together caused 78·8% of all accidents reported, there being 17 burns and 9 scalds. Of the remaining cases 4 were lacerations, 1 was a fracture, 1 a poisoning case, 1 resulted from a sewing needle becoming imbedded in the victim's thigh.

There were no fatal accidents but several were classified as serious, mainly the result of burns. Six cases required hospital treatment.

Of those accidents which occurred within the house, the kitchen was the scene of by far the greatest proportion. All the usual circumstances were present in the series of cases which came to notice. These included unguarded fires, trailing electrical flexes, hot water left unguarded in pails and baths while the mother went to fetch some cold water, loose table-cloths, and teapots left on or at the fireplace.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that constant care is necessary in looking after young children, and that the presence of conditions described above invites disaster. Young children are curious, and it is the duty of parents to reduce to a minimum the possibility of accident by removing or protecting the many sources of danger in the home.

### F.—GENERAL SANITATION.

General sanitation is dealt with fully in the Reports of the County Sanitary Inspector and the Sanitary Inspectors of the Burghs of Ardrrossan, Cumnock, Darvel, Galston, Girvan, Irvine, Kilwinning, Largs, Maybole, Newmilns, Prestwick, Stevenston, Stewarton and Troon.



TABLE I.  
CAUSES OF DEATH—LANDWARD AREA AND SMALL BURGHES.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>County Landward.</i>	<i>Ardrossan.</i>	<i>Cumnock.</i>	<i>Darvel.</i>	<i>Galloway.</i>	<i>Girvan.</i>	<i>Irvine.</i>	<i>Kilwinning.</i>	<i>Largs.</i>	<i>Maybole.</i>	<i>Newmilns.</i>	<i>Prestwick.</i>	<i>Salcoats.</i>	<i>Steneston.</i>	<i>Stewarton.</i>	<i>Troon.</i>	<i>Total—Landward Area and small Burghs.</i>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	12	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	25
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Syphilis and its sequelæ.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Infections and Parasitic Diseases...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasms.....	191	9	6	4	9	14	24	4	19	10	7	30	27	17	5	19	305
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	9
Diabetes Mellitus.....	14	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	3	34
Anæmias.....	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	11
Other General Diseases.....	12	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	25
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System.....	201	11	12	9	9	16	32	8	27	6	7	20	33	24	11	20	446
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System.....	24	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	5	1	2	—	1	45
Rheumatic Fever.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease.....	18	1	—	—	—	3	4	—	2	—	—	1	5	3	2	—	39
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease.....	446	36	21	24	19	19	49	27	67	22	11	57	41	19	22	49	929
Other Diseases of Heart.....	24	1	4	—	—	1	4	4	—	1	3	—	1	3	2	2	45
Hypertension with Heart Disease.....	24	—	2	3	2	1	6	4	—	3	5	3	3	1	1	4	45
Hypertension without Heart Disease.....	11	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	2	—	4	1	2	62
Other Circulatory Disease.....	40	3	1	2	—	1	1	1	5	4	3	2	1	2	1	3	80
Influenza.....	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	17
Pneumonia (except of newborn).....	25	2	2	—	1	1	5	5	2	—	—	2	2	2	1	2	47
Bronchitis.....	30	2	—	3	2	3	5	5	2	5	1	2	2	2	1	3	68
Other Respiratory Diseases.....	26	1	1	2	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	42
<i>Carry forward.....</i>	1128	77	54	55	46	64	143	58	132	57	39	130	126	85	45	115	2354



TABLE I.—Continued.

## CAUSES OF DEATH—LANDWARD AREA AND SMALL BURGH8—Continued.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	County Landward.	Arbroath.	Cummock.	Darel.	Galden.	Girvan.	Irvine.	Kilwinning.	Largs.	Maybole.	Neumilns.	Prestrick.	Salcoars.	Stevenston.	Stewarton.	Troon.	Total—Landward Area and Small Burghs.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	1128	77	54	55	46	64	143	58	132	57	39	130	126	85	45	115	2354
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	2	20
Appendicitis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia.....	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	19
Gastritis and Duodenitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of newborn).....	12	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	18
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	5	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	12
Other Diseases of Liver.....	7	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	12
Other Digestive Diseases.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	2	1	3	—	2	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	15
Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System.....	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
Puerperal Sepsis, including Post-Abortive Sepsis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Locomotion.....	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	12
Congenital Malformations.....	16	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	26
Birth Injuries, Post-Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis.....	21	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	2	2	—	—	35
Pneumonia of newborn.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diarrhoea of newborn.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infections of the newborn.....	18	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	26
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy.....	14	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	25
Senility.....	11	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	24
Cause Ill-defined and Unknown.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Suicide.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	26
Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Road Transport Accidents.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Violence.....	45	3	1	2	1	3	5	—	4	1	3	6	4	4	1	—	82
ALL CAUSES.....	1,376	87	61	63	57	73	166	65	144	67	47	153	147	100	46	128	2,780

TABLE II.

## Births and Deaths in the County and Burghs.

Area.	Estimated Population.	Area in Acres.	Live Births.	Still-Births.	Deaths at Sub-joined Ages.					Mortality from Sub-joined Causes.																									
					At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 Years and Upwards.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric & Paratyphoid Fevers.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Maternal Causes.		Digestive Diseases.		Tuber- culous Diseases.		Diseases of Respiratory System.	Influenza.	Cancer.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Violence.	All Other Certified Causes.	Uncertified Causes.				
																		Puerperal Fever.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Diarrhoea.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.												
County—	127,240	706,470	2317	64	1376	75	7	10	1284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	49	12	1	26	56	8	191	226	563	70	149	11		
Landward .....																																			
Burghs—																																			
Airdrossan.....	9,270	730	209	7	87	4			83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	3	1	9	14	42	3	6	1		
Cumnock .....	5,009	259	78	1	61	2		1	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	5	1	6	13	30	3	5	—		
Darvel .....	3,275	453	49	—	63	—			63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5	1	4	12	30	2	1	5	—		
Galston .....	4,584	191	74	1	57	6			51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5	1	9	10	21	1	7	1	—		
Girvan .....	5,905	487	89	2	73	3		2	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	14	17	25	4	5	1	—		
Irvine.....	15,459	1,783	326	9	166	4		3	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	5	5	1	24	34	63	6	20	2	—		
Kilwinning.....	6,988	440	138	7	65	1			64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	2	5	1	19	28	75	4	9	2	—		
Largs .....	7,796	610	79	3	144	3			141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	5	10	7	33	3	5	—	—		
Maybole.....	4,956	392	81	2	67	2		1	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	7	7	23	3	5	—	—		
Newmilns.....	4,097	636	53	—	47	2		1	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	3	30	25	64	9	15	—	—		
Prestwick .....	11,389	1,039	220	5	153	4		2	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	3	3	27	34	51	5	14	2	—	
Salcoats .....	13,475	464	271	11	147	10		4	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	3	27	34	51	5	14	2	—
Stewarton .....	9,590	860	177	1	100	5		—	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	2	3	3	17	26	32	5	8	—	
Stewarton .....	3,301	381	60	4	46	—		—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	5	11	26	1	—	—	—	
Troon.....	9,893	2,995	129	1	128	1		1	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	19	21	60	1	11	2	—	
County-Landward and Small Burghs	242,227	718,190	4,350	113	2780	122	15	20	2623	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	18	79	25	3	49	110	17	395	494	1174	121	268	24	—	

TABLE III.

## Density of Population, Birth Rate, Infantile and Other Death Rates.

Area.	Persons to the Acre.	Birth Rate.	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 births including still-births).	Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 Births, including Still-Births).	Deaths under 1 Year of Age per 1,000 Births.	The Principal Zymotic Diseases.										Tuberculous Diseases.		Digestive Diseases.					Violence.			
						All Causes.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pneumonia.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Influenza.	Cancer.		Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	
County—	0-18	18-20	—	27	32	10-814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-094	0-385	0-094	0-008	0-204	0-440	0-063	1-501	1-776	4-425	0-551
Landward.....																										
Burghs—																										
Ardrossan.....	12-70	22-55	4-74	9	19	9-385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-216	0-324	—	0-216	0-324	0-108	0-970	1-510	4-531	0-324
Cumnock.....	19-34	15-57	—	13	26	12-178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-399	0-199	—	0-399	0-199	—	1-197	2-505	5-989	0-184
Darvel.....	7-23	14-06	—	—	—	19-236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-610	0-305	—	—	1-526	—	1-221	3-064	9-160	0-010
Galston.....	24-47	16-12	—	13	81	12-434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-218	—	—	0-436	1-000	—	1-063	2-181	4-681	0-218
Girvan.....	12-13	15-06	—	22	33	12-362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-109	—	—	0-169	0-846	—	2-370	2-878	4-233	0-077
Irvine.....	8-67	21-09	—	27	12	10-738	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-129	0-064	—	0-323	0-517	0-004	1-552	2-199	4-075	0-388
Kilwinning.....	15-88	19-77	—	48	7	9-301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-429	—	—	0-715	0-143	0-128	2-437	3-591	0-620	0-513
Largs.....	12-74	10-13	—	37	38	18-999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-128	0-128	—	0-256	0-256	0-128	2-437	3-591	0-620	0-513
Maybole.....	12-64	16-34	—	24	24	13-519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-005	—	—	0-256	0-256	0-128	2-437	3-591	0-620	0-513
Newmilns.....	6-44	12-94	—	37	11	11-471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-244	—	—	0-244	0-244	—	2-017	1-412	0-058	0-005
Prestwick.....	10-06	19-32	—	22	18	13-434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-263	—	—	0-175	0-263	—	2-634	2-105	5-619	0-789
Saltcoats.....	29-04	20-11	—	30	36	10-009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-263	—	—	0-175	0-263	—	2-634	2-105	5-619	0-789
Stevenston.....	11-15	18-45	—	6	28	10-427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-148	—	—	0-148	0-222	0-222	2-070	2-523	3-784	0-371
Stewarton.....	8-06	18-18	—	62	—	13-935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-312	—	—	0-308	0-812	0-104	1-772	2-711	3-336	0-521
Troon.....	3-30	13-04	—	7	—	12-938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-401	—	—	0-302	0-805	0-101	1-920	2-122	7-876	0-302
County-Landward and Small Burghs	0-34	17-06	0-22	25	28	11-447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-074	0-326	0-103	0-012	0-202	0-454	0-070	1-630	2-089	4-846	0-409

TABLE IV.

Deaths at Different Ages and Percentages of Total Deaths.

	<i>Total Deaths.</i>	<i>Deaths under 5.</i>	<i>Deaths 5 and under 15.</i>	<i>Deaths 15 and under 65.</i>	<i>Deaths 65 and Upwards.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>			
						<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5-15.</i>	<i>15-65.</i>	<i>65 and Upwards.</i>
County—									
Landward.	1376	82	10	453	831	6.0	0.7	32.9	60.4
Burghs—									
Ardrossan.	87	4	...	30	53	4.6	...	34.5	60.9
Cumnock..	61	2	1	19	39	3.3	1.6	31.2	63.9
Darvel....	63	...	...	18	45	...	...	28.6	71.4
Galston....	57	6	...	16	35	10.5	...	28.1	61.4
Girvan....	73	3	2	21	47	4.1	2.7	28.8	64.4
Kilwinning	166	4	3	55	104	2.4	1.8	33.1	62.7
Kilwinning	65	1	...	16	48	1.5	...	24.6	73.9
Largs .....	144	3	...	28	113	2.1	...	19.4	78.5
Maybole...	67	2	1	22	42	3.0	1.5	32.8	62.7
Newmilns.	47	2	1	14	30	4.3	2.1	29.8	63.8
Prestwick.	153	6	1	39	107	4.0	0.7	25.4	69.9
Saltcoats..	147	14	...	33	100	9.5	...	22.5	68.0
Stevenston	100	7	...	33	60	7.0	...	33.0	60.0
Stewarton.	46	...	...	8	38	...	...	17.4	82.6
Troon .....	128	1	1	24	102	0.8	0.8	18.7	79.7
County— Landward and Small Burghs ...	2780	137	20	829	1794	4.9	0.8	29.8	64.5

TABLE V.

## Infantile Mortality.

*Deaths.*      *Rate per*  
*1,000 Births.*

## (1) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS :—

Under 1 Week ... ..	73	16.78
1 Week and under 4 Weeks ... ..	7	1.60
4 Weeks and under 3 Months ... ..	18	4.13
3 Months and under 6 Months ... ..	21	4.82
6 Months and under 12 Months ... ..	3	0.69

## (2) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH :—

Malignant Neoplasms ... ..	1	0.23
Meningococcal Infections ... ..	1	0.23
Non-Meningococcal Infections ... ..	2	0.46
Pneumonia ... ..	11	2.53
Bronchitis ... ..	2	0.46
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ... ..	3	0.69
Diarrhoea ... ..	3	0.69
Other Infections of Newborn ... ..	1	0.23
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	1	0.23
Congenital Malformations ... ..	25	5.75
Birth Injuries, Post-Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ... ..	35	8.05
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy ... ..	26	5.98
Violence ... ..	8	1.84
All other causes ... ..	3	0.69



TABLE VI.

## Infectious Diseases—Year 1955.

Number of Cases coming to the Knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health and accepted by him as suffering from disease stated.

	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary.		Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.	Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	Acute Infective Jaundice.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polioencephalitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Whooping Cough.
											Pulmonary.															
County—	—	—	—	5	66	1	7	—	—	80	14	—	—	—	—	4	65	140	2	1	—	13	—	—	11	17
Landward.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burghs—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ardrossan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cunningham.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darvel.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glasgow.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	24	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Girvan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irvine.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilwinning.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Largs.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Maybole.....	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Newmilns.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Prestwick.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltcoats.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewarston.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Troon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
County Landward and Small Burghs	—	—	—	7	120	1	8	—	—	166	22	1	1	—	—	4	120	241	4	2	—	21	—	—	14	22

TABLE VII.

Principal Infectious Diseases Confirmed Monthly in the County and Small Burghs.

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>April.</i>	<i>May.</i>	<i>June.</i>	<i>July.</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total Cases.</i>
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	27	3	—	1	1	6	28	20	12	9	5	8	120
Erysipelas ... ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	7
Scarlet Fever ... ..	21	15	22	7	10	3	3	2	4	5	17	11	120
Typhus Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid, Paratyphoid, and Continued Fevers ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	9
Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	1	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	14
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	11	1	1	—	21
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ... ..	10	14	16	21	17	14	5	13	9	17	16	14	166
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	—	3	3	5	—	2	1	3	2	1	—	2	22
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>481</b>

TABLE VIII.

Infectious Diseases—Hospitals and Cases Isolated in them—County and Small Burghs.

<i>Hospitals.</i>	<i>Smallpox.</i>	<i>Diphtheria and Membranous Group.</i>	<i>Erysipelas.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Acute Polio- myelitis.</i>	<i>Typhoid, Paratyphoid and Continued Fevers.</i>	<i>Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.</i>	<i>Cerebro- Spinal Fever.</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Total Admitted</i>
Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine ... ..	—	—	4	99	19	9	2	14	89	236
Ballochmyle Hospital, Mauchline ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gateside Hospital, Greenock ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS ... ..	—	—	4	100	21	9	2	14	89	239

TABLE IX.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Return of Cases of Infectious Diseases Confirmed during the year ended 31st December, 1955, by Ages.

Disease.	At Age—Years.								Cases Removed to Hospital.	Cases not Removed to Hospital.
	Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, and accepted by him as suffering from the stated Disease.									
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	14	5	5	3	—	1	—	—	14	—
Chickenpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever (Undulant).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria.....	120	6	47	36	11	10	7	3	89	31
Dysentery.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	7	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	4	3
Erysipelas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice, Acute Infective.....	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4	—
Malaria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague.....	4	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	2
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal.....	241	35	28	34	19	31	60	34	202	39
Pneumonia, Acute Primary.....	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	21	—
Pneumonia (not notifiable).....	21	—	8	6	6	1	—	—	1	—
Pollomycellitis, Acute.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	120	—	34	78	7	1	—	—	100	20
Scarlet Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Paratyphoid "A".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid "B".....	8	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	8	—
Typhus Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.....	22	3	11	8	—	—	—	—	3	19
Total.....	566	50	134	168	45	54	77	38	452	114

	<i>Under 1.</i>	<i>1 and under 5.</i>	<i>5 and under 10.</i>	<i>10 and under 15.</i>	<i>15 and under 25.</i>	<i>25 and under 35.</i>	<i>35 and under 45.</i>	<i>45 and under 65.</i>	<i>65 and upwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Males.....	1	3	5	32	13	9	11	4	2	80
Females...	—	1	8	43	27	9	2	2	2	94
TOTAL.....	1	4	13	75	40	18	13	6	4	174

### Age Groups.

	<i>Under 1.</i>	<i>1 and under 5.</i>	<i>5 and under 10.</i>	<i>10 and under 15.</i>	<i>15 and under 25.</i>	<i>25 and under 35.</i>	<i>35 and under 45.</i>	<i>45 and under 65.</i>	<i>65 and upwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Male .....	1	3	4	32	12	8	11	3	2	76
Female....	—	1	6	43	25	9	2	2	2	90
TOTAL .....	1	4	10	75	37	17	13	5	4	166



(c) Methods by which New Patients were Discovered to be Suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year.

At Death	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Symptom Group Examination (M.M.R. or other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Contact Group Examination (M.M.R. or other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Mass Miniature Radiography (General Public), including Office and other Staffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Routine Examination of Special Groups (M.M.R. or other)—									
School Staffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
National Service Recruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Emigrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166

(d) Number of New Cases in Table II. admitted to Hospital for Tuberculosis Treatment for the first time during the year.

	<i>Under 15 Years.</i>	<i>15 to under 45.</i>	<i>45 and over.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Male .....	8	51	14	73
Female .....	7	67	3	77
TOTAL .....	15	118	17	150

# HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS).

(c) Number of Patients Admitted to, Discharged from or Dying in Tuberculosis Hospitals, Sanatoria or Wards in other Hospitals reserved for the Treatment of the Tuberculous.

	<i>In Hospital on 1st January.</i>	<i>Admitted during year.</i>	<i>Discharged during the year.</i>	<i>Died in Hospital.</i>	<i>In Hospital on 31st December.</i>
Under 15 years	<div> <div>Male .....</div> <div>Female.....</div> </div>	<div>8</div> <div>9</div>	<div>10</div> <div>8</div>	<div>—</div> <div>—</div>	<div>5</div> <div>9</div>
15-45 years	<div> <div>Male .....</div> <div>Female.....</div> </div>	<div>71</div> <div>103</div>	<div>74</div> <div>119</div>	<div>5</div> <div>5</div>	<div>64</div> <div>84</div>
45 years and over	<div> <div>Male .....</div> <div>Female.....</div> </div>	<div>29</div> <div>9</div>	<div>23</div> <div>8</div>	<div>4</div> <div>1</div>	<div>17</div> <div>4</div>
TOTAL.....	208	232	242	15	183

(f) Number of Patients Dying from Respiratory Tuberculosis in Hospital Accommodation other than that Reserved for Tuberculous Patients.

Nil.

## WAITING LIST.

(g) Number on Waiting List for Admission to Hospital at 31st December (Respiratory Tuberculosis).

Nil.

## PART II.—NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

(h) Number of Cases formally Notified or regarded as Notified as Suffering from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year.

	Age Groups.									Total.
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Males.....	1	—	1	4	1	1	—	—	2	10
Females...	—	3	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	12
TOTAL .....	1	3	6	6	1	3	—	—	2	22

(i) Number of Cases Notified, or Intimated, Confirmed to be Suffering from Active Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year (excluding Transfers in by another Authority).

Form.	Sex.	Age Groups.										Total.
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		
1. Abdominal.	Males...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	Females	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	
2. Meningeal.	Males...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	
	Females	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	Males...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Bones and Joints.	Males...	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	
	Females	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
5. Superficial Glands	Males...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	Females	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
6. Genito Ur'ry Organs	Males...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Other Organs.	Males...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL...	1	3	6	6	1	3	—	—	2	22	

### PART III.—ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

(f) Return of Number of Persons who Died from Tuberculosis in the Area during the year ended 31st December, 1955, with the period elapsing between Notification or Intimation and Death.

(Persons dying in Sanatoria, etc., are included in the figures for the area in which they had their home residence.)

	<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Number of Persons who Died from Tuberculosis—	15	10	1	2
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after Death	2	4	1	1
Notified less than 1 month before Death ...	1	1	—	1
Notified from 1 to 3 Months before Death ...	—	—	—	—
Notified from 3 to 6 Months before Death ...	—	—	—	—
Notified from 6 to 12 Months before Death ...	—	2	—	—
Notified from 1 to 2 Years before Death ...	1	—	—	—
Notified over 2 Years ...	11	3	—	—
Total	15	10	1	2



## PART IV.—THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

(k) Return of Number of Persons Resident in the Area at 31st December, 1955, who were known to be Suffering from Tuberculosis.

(Only Cases in which a Diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed have been included. Persons in Sanatoria, etc., are included in the figures for the Area in which they have their Home Residence.)

		<i>Age Groups.</i>									<i>Total.</i>
		<i>Under 1.</i>	<i>1 and under 5.</i>	<i>5 and under 15.</i>	<i>15 and under 25.</i>	<i>25 and under 35.</i>	<i>35 and under 45.</i>	<i>45 and under 55.</i>	<i>55 and under 65.</i>	<i>65 and upwards.</i>	
1. Respiratory.....	Males...	1	7	37	182	217	118	103	41	20	726
	Females	—	2	44	275	349	132	38	9	4	853
2. Non-Respiratory....	Males...	1	2	26	31	17	11	3	—	2	93
	Females	—	4	28	36	17	13	3	8	3	112

TABLE XI.  
OUT-PATIENT CLINICS.

<i>Place and Premises.</i>	<i>Day.</i>	<i>Hour.</i>
<b>SCHOOL CLINICS—</b>		
Ayr—King Street.....	Every Monday.	3 p.m.
Cumnock—Millbank.....	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
Dalry—Higher Grade School	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
Galston—Henrietta Street..	Second and Fourth Mondays.	10 a.m.
Girvan—Wesley Place.....	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Hurlford—Academy Street.	First and Third Mondays.	2 p.m.
Irvine—Bank Street.....	First and Third Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Kilbirnie—Nurses' Home...	First and Third Mondays.	2 p.m.
Kilmarnock—Green Street..	Every Wednesday.	10 a.m.
Maybole—Carrick Home.....	First and Third Friday.	2 p.m.
Prestwick—Glenburn P.S....	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Salteoats—Campbell Avenue	Every Friday.	2 p.m.
Troon—Tinnion Nursing Home.....	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
<b>CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—</b>		
Annbank—4 Mauchline Rd.	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Ardrossan—Castlecraigs, Glasgow Street.....	Every Thursday.	2 p.m.
Auchinleck—97 Back Roger- ton Crescent.....	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Beith—Strand.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Catrine—Brown's Institute	First and Third Mondays.	2.30 p.m.
Coylton—Claude Hamilton Memorial Hall.....	First and Third Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Crosshouse—Old School Building.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Cumnock—Millbank.....	Every Wednesday.	2.30 p.m.
Dalmellington—Church Hall	Every Thursday.	2 p.m.
Dalry—James Street.....	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Darvel—Lesser Town Hall	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Dreghorn—Local Welfare Office.....	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Droogan—Public Hall.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Galston—Henrietta Street..	First and Third Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Girvan—Wesley Place.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Hurlford—Academy Street.	Second and Fourth Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Irvine— Bank Street.....	Alternate Thursdays.	2.30 p.m.
Waterside Street.....	Alternate Thursdays.	2.30 p.m.
Kilbirnie—Nurses' Home...	Every Wednesday.	2 p.m.
Kilwinning—Ladyford Av..	Every Wednesday.	2 p.m.
Kilmaurs—J.S. School.....	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
Largs—Moorburn Road.....	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Lugar—The Institute.....	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Mauchline—Parish Church Hall.....	First and Third Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Maybole—Carriek Home....	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2.30 p.m.
Monkton—Carvick-Webster Hall.....	First and Third Mondays.	2 p.m.
Muirkirk— Masonie Hall.....	First Monday.	2 p.m.
Names Institute.....	Third Monday.	2 p.m.

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*OUT-PATIENT CLINICS—*Continued.*

<i>Place and Premises.</i>	<i>Day.</i>	<i>Hour.</i>
<b>CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—</b>		
New Cumnock—		
Craigbank Hall.....	Second and Fourth Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Old People's Welfare Club Rooms.....	First and Third Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Newmilns—Lady Flora's Institute.....	Second and Fourth Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Patna—27 Dalvennan Ave.	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Prestwick—Town Hall.....	Every Tuesday.	2 p.m.
Rankinston—Mission Hall..	Second and Fourth Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Saltcoats—Campbell Avenue	Every Tuesday.	2 p.m.
Springside—Welfare Inst....	Second and Fourth Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Stevenston—The Cross.....	Every Monday.	2 p.m.
Stewarton—Avenue Square	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Tarbolton—Infant School...	First and Third Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Troon—41 Barassie Street..	Every Thursday.	2 p.m.
West Kilbride—Masonic Hall	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
<b>ANTE-NATAL CLINICS—</b>		
(Dentist in Attendance.)		
Annbank—4 Mauchline Road.....		
Cumnock—Millbank.....	Every Wednesday.	2.30 p.m.
Irvine—Bank Street.....	Every Tuesday.	2.45 p.m.
Kilbirnie—Nurses' Home...	Every Monday	2 p.m.
Largs—Moorburn Road.....	Every Friday.	10.30 a.m.
Maybole—Carrick Home....	Every Monday.	10 a.m.
Saltcoats—Campbell Avenue	Every Tuesday.	10.30 a.m.
Troon—41 Barassie Street..	Every Wednesday.	10.30 a.m.
	Every Thursday.	9.30 a.m.
<b>DENTAL CLINICS (for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children)—</b>		
Annbank—4 Mauchline Rd.	First and Third Saturdays.	9.30 a.m.- 12 noon.
Cumnock—Millbank.....	First and Third Saturdays.	9.30 a.m.- 12 noon.
Irvine—Bank Street.....	First and Third Saturdays.	9.30 a.m.- 12 noon.
Maybole—Carrick Home....	First and Third Saturdays.	9.30 a.m.- 12 noon.
Troon—41 Barassie Street..	First and Third Saturdays.	9.30 a.m.- 12 noon.
<b>ORTHODONTIC CLINIC—</b>		
Ayr—King Street.....	Every Friday.	9 a.m.- 12 noon.

